# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1835. [NO 955.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
*By Edward J. Hale,*
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.


## NOTICE.

THE Trustees of Donaldson Academy and Manual Labor School offer for sale that BEAUTIFUL LOT, including the entire square between Hay and Orford Street and the Lafayette Hotel. Unless previously disposed of, it will be laid off into small parcels and sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 10th October next.

JAS H HOOPER,
HENRY POTTER,
GEO. McNEILL, } *Committee.*

*September* 14, 1835 54 tf

## NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, an assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835 54 f

## Notice.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on Tuesday last, a negro man about 35 or 40 years of age, dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high—says his name is BEN, and that he belongs to Richard Roberts, and that he made his escape from him in Chester District, South Carolina, while moving to the West part of Alabama; had been confined in Mount Gilead County Jail, N. C., from whence he had recently made his escape. Said negro says that he was on his way when taken up to Onslow county in this State, where he had a wife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

NEILL JOHNSON, Jailer.

*Fayetteville, Sept* 11, 1835 54 f.

## A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real nice,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel, American & English blistered do.
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
5000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs Cotton Yarn, No 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

### DRY GOODS,
### FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do Brunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

### Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c. Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

### Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Syrup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assafœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

### Paints and Dye Stuffs.

Red Lead, White and Black do in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J O
*Brick Row, Hay Mount.*

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 11, 1835. 54*tf.*

## Bank of Cape Fear,

*9th September*, 1835.

THE STOCKHOLDERS at their late meeting, having invested the Board of Directors with power to re-open Books of Subscription for the remaining Two Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty-eight Shares of the Stock of this Bank, Resolved, that Books be opened at the same places as before, on the 2d day of November next, and continue open for Ten (10) days

[54-t1N] JOHN HILL, Cashier.

## Sale of LANDS for Taxes.

AGREEABLE to an Order issued by the Worshipful Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Cumberland, I will expose to Public Sale, for Cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 26th day of October next, the following pieces or parcels of LANDS, upon which the Taxes are due the Town of Fayetteville for 1834, viz:

| | TAX |
|---|---|
| 1 Lot Hillsboro' street, listed by Jas. Beggs, value $100, | $0 50 |
| 1 do. Hay street, do by Jordan Howell, including 2 polls, value $300, | 3 50 |
| 1 do. Cool Spring street, do by Sam Pearce, for M J McDowell, value $25, | 13 |
| 1 do. Kenneday street, do by Sam Pearce, for Joseph Pearce, value $30, | 15 |
| 1 do. Hay street do by Neill Ray, val $300 | 1 50 |
| *The following are returned as unlisted.* | |
| 1 Lot Winslow street, listed formerly by T. Grimes, value $150, | 75 |
| 3 do. Lower Fayetteville, do. do., Heirs of Levin Jones, value $150, | 75 |
| 2 do. Hay and Robeson streets, do do. Wm. M. Johnson, value $600, | 3 00 |
| 1 do. Bow street, do do. Daniel McNeill, value $50, | 25 |
| 1 do. near the Bridge, do do. Rail Road Co value $300, | 1 50 |
| 1 do. Wilmington Road, do do, Moses Robeson, value $300, | 1 50 |
| 1 do. corner of Hillsboro' and Rowan streets, the owner unknown, value $300, | 1 50 |
| 1 do do do do do joins Edith Jones, value $100, | 50 |
| 1 do. back of Brick Row, formerly given in by Jno W Howell, value $50, | 25 |

G DEMING, *Collector.*

*Fayetteville, Sept* 13, 1835 54*tds*

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the month of January last, a negro man named JACK, and his Wife named ESTHER. The former is a Carpenter, about 40 years old, six feet high, black, speaks quick; the woman is about 30 years old, low, and of an Indian complection, said to have Indian blood. I bought them from Col Joyner, of Sampson, a short time before they ranaway. Jack was originally purchased from Mr. Edwards, of Greene County, to which neighborhood they may have returned, but it is more likely that they have gone to Florida, near Quincey. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get them, or $20 for any information that may lead to their recovery.

HEROLD BLACKMORE

*Duplin County, Sept* 10, 1835 54tf

## JAMES MARTIN

HAS ON HAND a large and general assortment of

### *Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares,*

Which he offers for sale at Wholesale or Retail on the most favorable terms, as low as can be bought in this State. Country Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Also, he will keep constantly on hand,

Tin Plate, Iron Wire, Sheet Copper and Brass, Sheet, Round and Hoop Iron, assorted, Sheet Zinc and Lead, Bar Lead and Lead Pipe, from ½ inch to 2½ inches, Nests and ½ Nests of Iron Weights, from ½ oz. to 4 lbs., 7, 14, 28 and 50 lb. Iron Ring Weights, Scales and Beams, Whitty's Patent Balances.

☞He continues to manufacture every article in his line on the shortest notice

August 31, 1835 52 4wtcow4w.

## NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

### DRY GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

*Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.*

JNO. McARN.

July 27, 1835. 47tf.

## FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their *Spring Supplies* of seasonable Goods, comprising a very general supply of FANCY and STAPLE

### DRY GOODS,
### *Hardware and Cutlery,*

Cotton Cards,
Black and drab fur Hats,
Fine and coarse palm leaf Hats,
Men's fine and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Ladies' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Saddles and Bridles,
Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which make their Stock as complete as can be found in this market, and which they offer at Wholesale exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

*April* 20, 1835. 33tf

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

## REMOVAL.

### C. & L. HURLBUTT

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to the Store on Hay Street, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, two doors west of their old stand, where they are now opening a new and fashionable assortment of GOODS, which they are prepared to dispose of on their usual accommodating terms. Their Stock consists of

Gentlemen's Fine Black and Drab HATS,
Do. common do. do.
Gentlemen & Boys' fine & common Cloth,
Fur, and Leather CAPS,
Gentlemen's fine BOOTS and SHOES,
Boys' do. do.
Ladies & Misses do. do.

ALSO, a good assortment of

***Ready Made Clothing,***

Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Umbrellas, &c.
Also, a few dozen of Saddles, Bridles, &c.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine their Stock, as it is large and entirely new

*Sept* 1, 1835 52 3m

## BACON.

10,000 lbs. of BACON, for sale by

W. C. COOK.

*Also*, a DWELLING HOUSE to rent. Apply to

W. C. C.

*August* 18 50*tf*

## TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. S. Latta are requested to make payment within sixty days from 1st September, 1835. Should any debtors to said firm fail to do so, they may expect to be called on by a Collecting Officer.

August 21, 1835. 51 6w

### *New, Cheap and Desirable*
## GOODS.

### GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

### DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

### HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
### *Crockery Ware & Groceries,*

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings, Brochellas, Prunellas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
*A few Ready Made SHIRTS.*

### *A very extensive assortment of SILKS,*

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new.)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

### *MISCELLANEOUS.*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

### Umbrellas and Parasols,
### HATS and SHOES,
### STOCKS and COLLARS,
***Shell Combs*** of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

## DEBATE IN CONVENTION.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

### DEBATE
### ON THE THIRTY-SECOND ARTICLE.

The Convention being in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Fisher in the Chair, Judge GASTON spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN.—The peculiar situation in which I am known to stand with respect to the question now under consideration, and the character of the debate which has already taken place upon it, may be thought to render it indelicate in me to interfere at all in the discussion. But no considerations of delicacy ought to deter me from the full and faithful performance of my duties as a Delegate of the People in this Convention. Besides, silence is likely to subject me to much greater mis-construction than the most frank and fearless exposition of my opinions. At all events, the latter is the course to which I am prompted by inclination as well as by a sense of propriety, and therefore is it, that I must ask the patient and kind attention of this Committee—and, Sir, in reference to the peculiar situation to which I have already alluded, permit me to embrace this opportunity, the most public and imposing which can be presented, and the first fit one that has yet been offered to make an explanation to the People of North Carolina, of the circumstances under which I accepted and continue to occupy the high judicial office, which they have been pleased to confer upon me, and which, some persons may doubt whether I am constitutionally qualified to hold. I am not indeed aware that any one decent citizen of the State has called in question the purity of my motives or questioned the propriety of my conduct, or has expressed dissatisfaction at my course. But this is an age of detraction. Calumnies are the ordinary weapons of warfare with religious as well as political factions; and if I have not yet been assailed by slander on this subject, it is not unlikely that I soon shall be. This explanation is therefore due not only to my own character, but to the character of the State, whose honor is always involved in the fair fame of her sons. When the vacancy occurred on the bench of the Supreme Court, which was occasioned by the death of my excellent friend, Chief Justice Henderson, I was urged to accept of the office by reasons which I found it impossible to resist. It is needless to say more of these reasons than that in my judgment they made out a *plain case of duty* not to decline the appointment, unless the Constitution excluded me from it because of my religious opinions. That Constitution I had repeatedly sworn to support, and therefore whether it did or did not thus disqualify me was a serious question and well worthy of the fullest consideration. It is not easy for a man to speak of himself or of his principles, without disgusting egotism. It will be enough for me to say, that trained from infancy to worship God according to the usages, and carefully instructed in the creed of the most ancient and numerous society of Christians in the world, after arrival at mature age, I deliberately embraced from conviction, the faith which had been early instilled into my mind by maternal piety. Without as I trust, offensive ostentation, I have felt myself bound outwardly to profess, what I inwardly believe, and am therefore an avowed, though unworthy member of the Roman Catholic Church. Upon examining the Constitution of the State with respect to its requirement of a religious test, it is apparent that the subject is not free from difficulty. The Bill of Rights (*Section* 19) which is made *the basis* of that Constitution, declares "that all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience," and the 34th section of the Constitution further provides, "that there shall be no establishment of any religious Church or denomination in this State, in preference to any other." But while these provisions seem to contemplate a perfect equality of religious tests, the 32d section of the Constitution declares "that no man who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Protestant Religion, or the divine authority of either the Old or New Testaments, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit, in the civil department, within this State." As all these declarations emanated from the same authority and at the same moment, it was proper, if possible, to give to them a construction which would render them consistent with each other. The inquiry was, whether so expounded, the Constitution did prohibit Catholics from holding a civil office. This inquiry I had recently had an occasion to prosecute, at the request of a Catholic friend who received a public employment, with much care and with an earnest desire to come to a correct conclusion. The result to which I then arrived was now re-examined, and on re-examination, fully approved.

Not long after the great schism which arose in the Christian Church in the 16th century, the term Protestants was used to designate all those denominations of Christians, which, however divided among themselves, then separated from the main body; while *these* claimed to be called Catholics or members of the Universal Church, and because of their remaining in union with the Bishop of Rome as their Chief Pastor and visible head, were also called Roman Catholics. The clause disqualifying those who should "deny the truth of the Protestant Religion," might have been intended to incapacitate Roman Catholics, and the supposition was rendered the more likely by the consideration that North Carolina had been settled almost exclusively by Protestants, at a time when bitter religious disputes and prejudices prevailed, and that these prejudices had not lost their force when the Constitution was framed. But the clause in question was part of the written fundamental law of the land, and ought to be expounded according to the well established rules of legal interpretation. According to these, unless it contained a clear disqualification, it must be considered as leaving unimpaired the right of the citizen to hold, and of the country to confer office. The People of the State have a right to the service of every citizen whom they think worthy and capable of serving them, and there can be no restriction on *their* choice except such as they have *unequivocally* imposed on themselves. Every citizen having an *unalienable* right—that is, a right which he cannot part with nor Society take from him, to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience, any penalty or degradation imposed on him, because of the exercise of this right, unless plainly denounced by the Constitution, must be regarded as a grievous wrong.

Every part of this short clause "who shall deny the truth of the Protestant Religion" is to be well considered. It is obvious that the term 'deny' does not include those who merely doubt, nor even those who disbelieve—unless that disbelief be accompanied by some overt act of *negation* of its truth. To *deny* is the reverse of *affirm*, not of *believe*. Many considerations of propriety and of decency may induce an individual to forbear from denying that of which he has not seen sufficient evidence, or to which he can not yield his assent, or that which on the whole he disbelieves. What kind of overt act does the Constitution contemplate as the denial which is to bring down this incapacity? Is the profession of a faith, and the worship of God as held and practiced by other than Protestant Churches such a denial? If the clause justified a liberal and enlarged interpretation this might well be deemed sufficient. But we have seen that the prohibition is to be construed strictly. The Bill of Rights has asserted in the strongest terms the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and the 34th section expressly prohibits a preference to any one religious Church or denomination. It is hardly possible to reconcile the first with a constitutional penalty for *the simple* exercise of that right, or the other with a monopoly of civil offices to the professors of the tenets of particular sects. Besides, Society generally legislates not upon opinions but on acts. Where this clause means to make opinions a cause of disqualification it expressly says so; "or who shall *hold* religious principles incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State." In the penal laws of England against heresy the "denial" (See 9 and 10 *Wm.* 3, *ch.* 32) is to be evinced by writing, printing, teaching or advised speaking. Upon the whole it may fairly be inferred that the word deny, as here used, cannot be satisfied by any thing short of this offensive denial. The Constitution does not prescribe the faith which entitles to, or excludes from civil office, but demands from all who hold civil office that decent respect for the prevalent religion of the country which forbids them to impugn it, to declare it false, to arraign it as an imposition upon the credulity of the People.

In the next place, who shall judicially say what is "Protestant Religion?" If the Constitution defined the Protestant Religion, or if the Protestant Religion were made the religion of the country, and there were organized some ecclesiastical court or other proper tribunal to determine its tenets and to decide on heresy, there would then be the means of legally determining what is that Religion. But the Constitution does not define it, nor has it been made the Religion of the State. Such a tribunal has not been established, nor under the 34th article of the Constitution can it be erected. Innumerable sects, differing each from the other in the interpretation of what all deem the revealed will of God—some holding for divine truth what others reject as pernicious error—are indiscriminately called and known as Protestants. But again, what is to be understood by denying its *truth*? Protestants have separated from the Catholics, because, as they alledge, the latter have added to the Christian code, doctrines not revealed. Protestants therefore reject as error, or at all events as of human invention, more or less of what Catholics receive as divine truth. But there is no affirmative doctrine embraced by Protestants generally, which is not religiously professed also by Catholics. The latter hold that the former err, not in what they believe, but in what they disbelieve. The acknowledged symbol of faith in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country is the Apostles' creed. This very creed is the ordinary profession of faith in the Catholic Church, and as such is always repeated at Baptism. Do Roman Catholics then come within the description of persons denying *the truth* of the Protestant Religion? But besides all this; before the Revolution, Roman Catholics laboured in the mother country and in the colonies under grievous political and civil disabilities; and were moreover kept out of office by precise oaths, required to be administered to public officers, which they could not take. These disabilities were attached to them by plain and positive words. They were called by the legal nick-name of Papists and Popish Recusants. At the Revolution, the principle of Religious Freedom was proclaimed as the basis of the new Constitution. If the odious proscriptions against this class of Christians were deliberately intended to be retained or renewed, it was natural to expect that the test oaths would also be retained, or that this intention would be expressed in unambiguous language. Before they shall be regarded as the victims of religious intolerance, and degraded from political rank, a distinct expression of constitutional law ought to be required.

Considerations like these, sir, brought me to the conclusion that whatever reason there was to suspect that this clause might have been intended by some or more of the Congress who framed the constitution, to impose political disabilities on Catholics, the clause could not be judicially interpreted as excluding Catholics, as such, from office. The language used indicated such a conflict between prejudice and principle, as rendered it impracticable to adjudge a clear victory to either. A penal provision against a portion of the freemen of the State; a disabling provision against the whole community in its selection of civil officers: penal and disabling provisions because of religious opinions, which it was an unalienable right to possess and to follow out in practice; could not, I thought, be upheld and enforced, unless clearly and definitively declared. The question was purely one of legal exposition. It involved the construction of a written provision in the Constitutional law of the country. If a construction had been settled by judicial tribunals, *that* must be deemed the correct one. If none had been so settled, then the construction which judicial tribunals must attach to it according to the fixed principles of legal interpretation, must be taken by all to be the true construction. Private conscience was concerned so far as not to violate the law.—But what the law was, conscience could not determine, nor even private reason decide, against either an official interpretation actually made, or such as must result from the rules universally observed by judicial tribunals. I may without impropriety add, that on a question where I was, above all, solicitous to have a clean conscience, I was not governed by my own views only, but sought the ablest assistance that I could obtain, and that I was confirmed in these conclusions by the *highest legal* authorities, both *within* and *without* the State.

Had the office been sought as a mere matter of personal ambition, I might have deemed it safer to forego the gratification, rather than to risque a *possibility* of infringing either the letter or spirit of the Constitution. But, under such circumstances, to decline an office which my conscience told me I was bound to take unless disabled by the Constitution, appeared to me an abandonment of duty. I had no well-founded scruples myself. To be deterred by the apprehension of what others might think of my conduct, seemed to me, rank cowardice. Besides, if from any mistaken motives of delicacy, I could have consented to impose an interdict on myself, ought I by such conduct to have practically aided in interpolating into the Constitution a prohibition, which I did not believe it to contain?—a provision insulting to the feelings and injurious to the rights of a portion of my fellow-citizens—hostile to the principles of Religious freedom, and abhorrent from all those sentiments of liberal toleration, which, at this day, belong to enlightened Christians of every denomination. My course appeared to me a plain one, and therefore I did not hesitate to pursue it. I shall be gratified if my country approve of what I have done—but whether it does or not, I have the consolation, that on mature reconsideration, my conscience does not reprove me for taking the office which that country, with a full knowledge of all the circumstances, thought proper to offer to me.

One more remark on what may be regarded as the *personal* part of this discussion, and I shall then cheerfully abandon it altogether. As a citizen of North Carolina, having a deep concern in her institutions and in her honor, I yield to no one in the interest which I feel, that this question should be properly decided. But as an *individual*, I beg it be understood, that I am utterly indifferent as to the determination of the Convention and of the People, except to desire that the Constitutional provision may be rendered perfectly explicit. If it be thought essential to the good of the State that a monopoly of offices shall be secured to certain favored religious sects, let it be so declared. He who now addresses you, will not feel a moment's pain, should such a decision render it his duty to return to private life. Office sought him—he sought not office. An experience of its cares, its labors and its responsibilities, has not tended to increase his attachment to it. Let him but know what is the Constitution of his country, and be it in his judgment wise or unwise, equal or unequal, he will to the best of his understanding and ability, in his own case and in all cases, uphold and defend it. So he has often sworn, and as he acknowledges no power which can absolve, so he holds that no inducement of ambition or interest can excuse him from the exact and faithful fulfilment of this oath. His only perplexity will be to know what course he ought to pursue, if the Convention should forbear to act on the subject. Had he made up his own mind on this point, he would not *at this moment* reveal the determination to his nearest and dearest friend on earth. But, in truth, he has endeavored, as far as possible, to hide even from himself, the result to which his reflections would seem to conduct him in that event.

Mr. Chairman, in the act which authorises this Convention to be called and which has been ratified by the people, the Convention is instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending, and is empowered *at its discretion* to amend the 32d Section of the Constitution. The first consideration which presents itself is, does the Article require amendment? On this point, I had supposed, until very lately, that a difference of opinion *could not exist*. Far be it from me wantonly to wound the feelings of any gentleman, or arrogantly to set up my notions of right as the standard by which others ought to be governed; but where my convictions are thorough and without doubt, I must be permitted so to state them. Where the path of duty seems to me as plain as day, I must be allowed to call on my associates, not to desert it. Sir, so indispensable, in my judgment, is the obligation of framing *some amendment* to this Section, that I should hold the Convention guilty of an unpardonable dereliction of duty, were it to adjourn and leave the section untouched. In the course of this discussion, which has now lasted three days, the ablest members of this body have stated their views as to the meaning and operation of the article—and yet, scarcely two of them have concurred in the same exposition. One informs us that it excludes *nobody*—that it cannot be interpreted to exclude *any body*—that for want of a tribunal to enforce and expound it, the entire provision is *a dead letter*, as if it had never been embodied in the instrument. Another thinks, that it clearly excludes Atheists and such Deists as make a parade of their infidelity, by proclaiming the Holy Scriptures to be false. A third believes that it disqualifies Atheists, Deists and *Jews*—for that the latter necessarily deny the divine authority of the New Testament, and Deists deny the divine authority both of the New and Old Testament. A fourth supposes that these are excluded, and that it was intended also to exclude Catholics, but that the language is not sufficiently explicit to warrant a judicial exposition to that effect. A fifth holds that it was not only intended to exclude, but, by legal construction, does exclude them. A sixth is satisfied that Quakers, Mennonists and Dunkards are disqualified, because their doctrine that arms cannot lawfully be used in the defence of the country, is subversive of its very freedom and repugnant to its safety. Some think it will be a matter of fact for a Jury to determine—others, a matter of law, for a Court to pronounce what religious principles are incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State—while not a few are inclined to hold that the Legislature may, in this respect, define what the Constitution has left vague and uncertain. It is also perfectly known to us, that the first men of the legal profession, out of this Hall—the first for knowledge and purity of character—differ also in their exposition of the Article.

This Convention is assembled to revise and amend the Constitution, and the people call our attention to this Section, and submit to us the propriety of so amending it that hereafter its meaning may be understood. What excuse, what apology, what pretence can be assigned for giving the go-by to this manifest duty? Law is a rule of action prescribed by the sovereign power and commanding the respectful obedience of all within its sphere. The very nature of such a rule implies that it should be communicated, and of course rendered intelligible to those who are to be bound by it. That master must be the worst of tyrants, who purposely declares his commands so as not to be understood by those subject to his will. Perhaps nothing has more effectually consigned the name of Caligula to undying infamy, than the fact recorded of him by Dio Cassius, that he wrote his edicts in a very small character and hung them up on high pillars, purposely to ensnare the people. But still by the use of extraordinary means, these could be read, and when read, it is presumed they might be understood. But no diligence, no exertions, can enable the people to understand what is not designed to be understood, and is therefore couched in words without defined meaning. A command so given, is in an unknown tongue, and the Lexicon, by which it is to be translated, is withheld. If, however, perspicuity be required in all laws, so that no law-maker can intentionally fail in it without guilt, how emphatically is it not demanded in a *Constitution*—the fundamental law—the charter of all delegated powers—the palladium of all reserved rights? Here, if possible, every thing should be made clear to the man of the plainest capacity, that he may know how much of his natural freedom he has parted with, what are his duties, what are his privileges, and how he may distinguish between commands which it is treason to resist, and oppression which he would be a miscreant to endure. Every individual within the State is bound, at the cost of the last cent of his treasure and the last drop of his blood, to uphold and sustain that Constitution—and will you purposely leave it unintelligible?—Every officer, from the highest to the lowest, is required to take an oath that he will support, maintain and defend that Constitution; and will you intentionally and advisedly leave a clause in it, having no distinct meaning—where you refuse to declare your meaning, and where you know that your meaning is not understood, in order to alarm timid, or to ensnare unenlightened consciences?

Here we have been met by an obstacle to all enquiry, and of course to all action, interposed by the gentleman from Orange (Dr. Smith.) He informs us, that from some occurrences which preceded the election in his county, which he does not particularly explain, and because the choice of the People of that county fell upon himself and his colleague, he considers the People of Orange as having *instructed* their Delegates not to take up this subject. Sir, I must be permitted to deny that any such instructions have been given, and to call for the document which authoritatively certifies them. I will not confound clamour however got up—temporary excitement—popular feeling, more or less extensive—with deliberate *Instructions*. I take issue with the gentleman on the fact of Instruc-

tions, and demand the proof—I do so the more readily, because, the People of Orange are *estopped* from giving such instructions—*cannot* give them, without a disregard of the most solemn assurances, and without bringing down on themselves a dishonour which they never, never, will incur.

With many a politician, the whole doctine of instructions is but a pretext for shunning responsibility, and shifting with every turn of popular caprice. Supposed instructions furnish a justification, or at least an excuse, for every act. If he has erred, it was because he *thought* he was instructed. He now finds that he is instructed other wise—and he will certainly reverse what he has done amiss. "Change as ye list, ye winds," he sails before the breeze. But there are men of unquestioned integrity and independence who differ in opinion as to the just force of instructions *under the Constitution*. That the People have a right to assemble together to instruct their Representatives, is solemnly declared by that Instrument; and this declaration would not have been inserted, if it were not considered that the Instruction, when given, was entitled to respect. All agree in this:—but they differ in defining the limits within which such Instruction is practically obligatory. They concur in declaring that it cannot be obeyed where it directs any action forbidden by the Constitution or by the law of God; because no power on earth can absolve a man from his sworn obligation to defend that Constitution or from his duty to obey his great Creator. They do not practically differ where the Instruction relates to a matter of local convenience, in which the opinion of the majority of those concerned is of course the best criterion for deciding it. The debateable ground is, with respect to those matters of where the *public welfare* is concerned. The Representative will here, of course, be happy to think with his constituents—will yield to their deliberate opinion very great deference—and unless he has a clear conviction to the contrary, may without a sacrifice of conscience, believe their judgment a safe guide for his conduct. But, if he has this clear conviction of the contrary, some think he ought to obey the instruction, because he is but an Agent—and *their* will, not *his*, ought to govern. Unquestionably, this is not my opinion. I hold that he is more than an Agent—that he is *also* a member of a body to which *the Constitution* has intrusted him with the power of *making laws*—that the decision is not a mere matter of *will*, but of consultation with his fellows—of deliberation and judgment—and that within the sphere of delegated power, *every* functionary is bound to do what he verily believes the public good demands, and to abstain from all which his best judgment tells him will be injurious to the State. I am perfectly satisfied that this is the true Republican doctrine, the only doctrine which secures to the constituent the best exercise of all the faculties of his Representative, and holds that Representative to a full accountability for neglect to inform himself, for haste, or carelessness in decision, for error of judgment, as well as for wickedness of purpose. But be the force of instructions under our Constitution from the Constituents to their Representative what they may, I do most decidedly and solemnly protest against *any* right of the People of one County in this State, to instruct any member of this Convention how he shall perform his delegated functions.

Sir, from whom does he receive these functions—what are they—and to whom is he accountable for their exercise? The voice of the majority of the People of North Carolina, voting *en masse*, called this Convention into being, and gave to this body and to every member in it, the functions which they are to exercise.—"The following propositions," says the Organic Act "shall be submitted to the People for their assent or dissent, the former of which shall be understood by the vote "For Convention," and the latter by their vote of "No Convention." True, after the People shall have given this assent, the Delegates to frame the proposed amendments are, by the Act, to be appointed by the People in the several counties. This affords to the citizens of every county an opportunity of selecting those whose feelings and general modes of thinking are most congenial with their own, and secures to the Convention the advantages of a knowledge of the wishes, and a sympathy with the wants of every section of the State. But the Delegates once appointed, they come as Agents under the letter of Attorney of the whole People, and with instructions from the whole People. Before they are permitted to form in Convention, these Delegates are obliged to swear that they will not transcend the powers, nor disregard the duties, thus required of them by the whole People. *This Act* limits their powers and *this act* contains their instructions. They *shall* frame certain amendments therein pointed out, and in *their discretion*, they may propose certain other amendments submitted to *their consideration*. Within these limits, they become a consulting College—their acts have of themselves no force—their doings are to be submitted to the whole people, voting again *en masse*, and if approved by the majority of that people, then, by the authority of the whole people, they become a part of the Constitution of the State. If any portion of the people, less than a majority of the whole, dare to give instructions, either retaining the power or controlling the discretion of the Delegates on the proper subjects of their deliberations, it is a flagrant usurpation. If some counties can thus tie up the understanding, conscience and will of their Delegates, it is a fraud on the other counties who have theirs unfettered. There can be no arrangement—no final action—unless these, the uninstructed Delegates, the Delegates with *full* powers, give in to the views prescribed at home to the instructed and partially empowered Delegates. An interchange of opinions, consultation, discussion, are useless, when whatever may be the conviction which these may produce, the convinced are bound to act against conviction. When gentlemen talk of instructions from their constituents, other than the great and commanding instructions from the collective body of the People who gave this Convention being, and for whose weal or woe we are consulting under the most sacred and awful obligations, it is but a proof, that they do not elevate their minds above the ordinary range of every day legislation. Ours are not local, nor temporary provisions, called for by the emergencies of the day or the convenience of particular sections of the State, but universal Constitutional Ordinances, which once adopted, are incapable of change, save by recourse to the fountain of original sovereignty—"*Sursum corda*," (elevate your hearts,) is the address of our county to us before entering on this solemn office. Raise your affections, raise your views, high above the interests, the excitements, the passions, the prejudices of the passing moment and the narrow circle around you. Consult for your whole country; consult for your country through all time; and swear before God that you will do this faithfully.

But it has also been stated by the gentleman from Orange, as a reason for declining to act on this subject, that the people in his section of the country were surprised at discovering a proposition to amend the 32d section in the Convention Act; that they have not had time to think of it; are at a loss to conceive how it ever came to be suggested, and are apprehensive that there may be some insidious design connected with this amendment which they cannot see. Sir, that this representation may apply to a portion of the gentlemen's neighbors is probable enough. There are some few in every community, who scarcely know ought of what is passing beyond the narrow round of their daily occupations, and to whom public intelligence of every kind, however generally known to others, comes with the impression of novelty. But surely, surely, this representation cannot apply to any large portion of the people of Orange, or of the neighboring counties—nor to any who can be supposed by themselves, or believed by others, to be capable of imparting instruction to the Delegates in this body.

The amending of a Constitution is not an every day business, nor the subject of every day conversation. This is the first opportunity in sixty years which has been presented for reforming ours; but since I have known any thing of public life, it has seldom been my lot to meet with an intelligent individual at any time, or on any occasion, when the question of such a reform was talked of, who did not take it for granted, that this offensive and disgusting Article was to be either obliterated or modified. Suffer me to advert to a few of the most prominent and efficient public movements in relation to a Convention, and to shew how uniformly an amendment of the Constitution in this respect was connected with these movements. In 1823, there was a meeting of a number of respectable gentlemen in this city held under all the imposing forms of a "Western Convention." I occasionally witnessed its deliberations, and was present when a motion was made to expunge the 32d section, as hostile to the principles of Religious freedom and unworthy of the liberality of the age. A general concurrence in these sentiments was expressed, but the motion was withdrawn at the suggestion of the President of that body (Mr. Yancey) that it was foreign from the objects of the Convention, as a *Western* Convention. The motion, I well remember, was made by a gentlemen of the same name with, and probably a relative of, one of the Delegates from Richmond in this Convention.

[Mr. HARRINGTON here rose, and stated that he was the very individual who made the proposition.]

Judge GASTON continued: I was not aware of that fact, sir. I had not then the honor of the gentleman's acquaintance, and never having seen him since until we met in this body, I did not recognize him as the person to whose just and liberal remarks I then listened with so much pleasure. He will pardon me, I trust, for now taking the liberty of tendering to him my congratulations on the honor, and a high honor it is, of having been the first *publicly* to invite the attention of the citizens of this State to this blot in their Constitutional law.

In the session of 1832, the advocates for Convention, in the Legislature, succeeded in having a joint Committee of both Houses appointed to report on the amendments which it was believed were needed in the Constitution. On examination of the Journals of the Senate, for that year, it will be seen that a Resolution was introduced by Mr. Hinton, the Senator from Beaufort, then a member, and some time before, a regular Minister of the Methodist Church, instructing the Committee to inquire into the expediency of expunging the 32d Article. This Resolution passed without opposition. The Committee reported a Bill, in which the contemplated amendments, *eight* only in number, were specified, and among them was this: "Article 7th. So much of the 32d section of the Constitution, as provides that no person who shall deny the truth of the Protestant Religion shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the Civil Department within this State, is *hereby made void and of no effect*." This bill was afterwards, on its second reading, upon motion of the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Pearson) laid upon the table. The advocates of Convention, including the four members from Orange, one of whom is now a delegate from that county in this body, assembled on the 4th January, 1833, in this City, and resolved to publish an Address to the People of the State on the subject of the amendments proposed in that bill: recommended to the People to vote upon them at the election in the ensuing August, and to the Sheriffs to make a return to the Governor of the number of votes so given in; and appointed a Committee of three persons in every county of the State to circulate the Address among the people. The county of Orange was specially attended to on this occasion. The Committee for that county consisted of four persons, and *two* of these happen to be the very two delegates who now represent that county in this Convention. The Address was drafted accordingly, and thousands of copies were distributed through County Committees. This address is before me, and I ask attention to some extracts from it. The Address declares "that a large portion, and as the addressers believe, a majority of the people of the State, are dissatisfied with the Constitution of the State"—that the Addressers "are confident that a declaration of opinion by the people, for or against a change of the Constitution, will be received *as instructions*" by the next General Assembly, and that "in order to remove the objections of some, to defeat the pretences of many, and operate as a recommendation to all, the advocates for Convention have *put forth for discussion the changes which are demanded*." Again, "a remedy for *these evils* is neither difficult nor dangerous. By your votes at the elections in August, pronounce your determination upon the question, whether a change is needed in the Constitution. That expression of your will being sent to your Representatives, they will be bound to provide a remedy or pass a law by which you shall be enabled to effect it yourselves." To the copies of this Address are annexed the amendments contained in the bill before mentioned, and among others the 7th Article is recited at full length. Nor is this all. The addressers *particularly* call the attention of the people to this alteration. I quote their language. "In the 32d Article of our Constitution there is an odious restriction upon conscience, by excluding all persons who *deny the Protestant faith*. We are Protestants, and therefore we can have no personal interest in the abrogation of this restriction. But will it be expected of us, at this day, to offer arguments in favor of *Religious toleration*? We hope and believe not. It is a *disgrace* to any free people to tyrannize over the consciences of others. It is *gross oppression* and an undeserved imputation against the patriotism and public virtues of the Catholics of North Carolina, to preserve any longer this *badge of our fathers' prejudices*. The Article itself is *in conflict* with our Bill of Rights, which declares that all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience." Again, sir, the Address proceeds—"When Ireland had won a partial restoration of her rights by the removal of an odious restriction upon her Catholic people, we witnessed a flow of generous gratulation from the hearts of North Carolinians, and will they turn from us with indifference when we remind them that the same *hated tyranny* over the consciences of Catholics is sanctioned by the very charter of their liberty?" This is certainly strong and plain language, and what was the answer made by those to whom it was addressed? From the tabular statement submitted to us by our Committee, it appears that 29,595 of the Freemen, thus called on by this Address to *instruct* the General Assembly in relation to the proposed amendments voted "Aye"—a number exceeding by 1,955 that of the whole number of Freemen who called the present Convention. What was then the declared sentiment of Orange? Sir, 1709 of her freemen voted *Aye* and not *one*, No! Here was a specific declaration given avowedly as instructions In consequence, at the session of 1833, the General Assembly undertook to prepare a *substitute* for the existing Constitution, framed in pursuance of these instructions, and to be submitted to the people for their ratification. In the report accompanying the bill, the Committee say "they recommend that the 32d Article of the Constitution should be abolished, *at least in part*, if not *altogether*. Its spirit is in conflict with Religious freedom; it has no practical use; and it may be considered a mere badge of ancient prejudice, which however excusable in those who first engrafted it upon our Constitution, is unworthy the present age of enlightened liberality." This substitute wholly omitted the provisions of the 32d section —*expunged* it in fact altogether from the new Constitution of the country. On examining the Journals of the Senate, it will be found that a motion was made to *insert* it in the substitute, and this motion rejected by Yeas and Nays—Ayes 23, Noes 38. A modification of it was then proposed, *omitting* all those parts which related to the denial of the divine authority of the New or Old Testament and of the truth of the Protestant Religion," and this was *accepted* by Yeas and Noes, 50 voting in the affirmative and 19 in the negative. The substitute *thus modified* was supported by the entire vote of the Western counties, including the county of Orange, but was defeated by a majority of three votes. After this, a bill was introduced into the Senate for ascertaining the sense of the People of North Carolina relative to a Convention for amending the Constitution, which bill recites that it has been represented to the General Assembly that it is the desire of the people to reform the Constitution in certain specified particulars, and among others, "*to amend the 32d section*" thereof, and that the General Assembly feels itself bound to provide for carrying this will into effect—authorises a vote to be taken at the Polls whether a Convention shall be called to consider and amend the Constitution as proposed. This bill was supported by the delegation from Orange and of the entire West, and passed the Senate, but was lost in the House of Commons. Thereupon, another public meeting was had in this City of all the friends of Reform, including the four members from Orange, at which certain Resolutions were moved by you, sir, and unanimously adopted, by which *this* rejected bill was to be laid *before the People*, accompanied by an Address to be prepared by a Committee of five, explaining and enforcing the objects of the bill. This was done, and I have now before me the Address thus prepared by the Committee of five (one of them a distinguished gentleman of the county of Orange) and subscribed by them as the organ of that meeting. The Bill is annexed to that Address. An appeal is thus formally taken from the Legislature to the People, and those who make the appeal set forth the changes which they demand and the reasons by which they are supported.

This appeal brings forward again and distinctly, the 32d Article. It declares that "it has no *practical effect* because there is no tribunal by which to determine any man's faith." It denounces it, "as an odious badge of prejudice which the enlightened liberality of the present day should *scorn to wear*," inveighs against it "as an unjust imputation against the Catholics of this State" and "brands with falsehood the idle fears that are implied by this paper restriction." It concludes on this subject with the following sentence, "How far it is consistent with the spirit of Protestantism itself—how far it is compatible with the Bill of Rights which declares that all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, we *leave to that bigotry which* would perpetuate *this stigma*." Well Sir, the reformers finally succeed in obtaining a Convention to consider the proposed amendments—and among others proposed by them, is that for amending the 32d Section. Now Sir, after all these public, solemn and reiterated declarations on the part of the People of Orange and the adjoining counties, of the amendments which *they* propose, desire, nay *demand* from their brethren of the State, with what plausibility it can be pretended that one of these very amendments is a *new* thing to them—on which *they* have had no time to reflect—it may be safely left to any man of common sense to decide. If they could rightfully instruct the delegates in this Convention as to any part of the duties enjoined by the whole People, it may be left to any man of common honesty to pronounce whether they are not *estopped* by decency, by a respect for plighted faith, by a regard for their own honor, from giving any Instruction to retain in the Constitution, what *they* have again and again declared to be an "odious restriction upon conscience, a gross oppression—hated tyranny—a violation of the Bill of Rights, a badge of ancient prejudice, and a disgrace to the present age." To *turn round* after succeeding in obtaining a Convention, and then not only to recal these denunciations, but to become the advocates of Religious intolerance, would be to draw down upon themselves a reproach, which, I earnestly pray, no portion of my fellow-citizens may ever be doomed to suffer. No Sir, I deny that the People of the gentleman's county, or of his section of the country, could rightfully give such instructions; and I deny most emphatically that they ever did give such Instructions. I have authentic and express evidence of their instructions, infinitely stronger that what the gentleman would *imply* from the election of himself and his colleague.

But it has been asked, why interfere with an Article which has produced no practical inconvenience; which has been in existence sixty years and has never excluded one worthy man from office; which has been either dead, or at all events asleep, from the first moment of its existence? All unnecessary restraint on freedom of thought or action, is tyranny, and all unmeaning and imperative restraint, folly. Such restraints can never be otherwise than practically injurious. The Constitution of a free people should be recommended to their reverence and affection by its conformity to the principles of equal justice and its correspondence with the dictates of wisdom. It may be that this ambiguous Article has not actually kept out of the public service any individual who might have otherwise entered into it—but it does not thence follow, that no practical evil has arisen from it.—If it has impaired the attachment of any citizen to the institutions of his country, by causing him to feel that a stigma was cast or attempted to be cast upon him in its fundamental law; if it has swelled the arrogance or embittered the malice of sectarian bigotry by bidding it hold up its head on high above the suspected castes of the community; if it has checked the fair expression of honest opinion or operated as a bribe to hypocrisy and dissimulation; if it has drawn down upon the Constitution of No. Carolina, the double reproach of manifesting at once the *will* to persecute and the *inability* to execute its purpose—then, vast indeed has already been its practical mischief. But had it produced none—this would be a very insufficient apology for retaining it. Dead is it? Then is it fit for cleanly riddance. Then let us inter the carcase lest its pestilential effluvia should poison the atmosphere of Freedom. Asleep is it? and therefore harmless? Let us take care while we may, that it shall not awaken to pernicious activity.—Now is the time for those who would perpetuate the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, to expel from the Constitution the seminal principles of future oppression. Such is the infirmity and wickedness and violence of man, that a wicked principle either in morals or in politics never fails, at some time or other, to bring forth fruit abundantly. Let the spirit of proscription now dormant in this Article be raised from its torpor by religious, or rather irreligious heats, and who can say that his children will be secure against intolerance? The gentleman from Orange pledges himself indeed for posterity, and another gentleman expresses a willingness to repeat or endorse this pledge, that no dominant sect shall abuse the power of persecution. I fear that the right of either of these gentlemen to fasten a valid engagement on future generations may be hereafter questioned. I fear posterity may protest their draft, because of a want of precedent authority to make it, and also a want of funds of the drawer and indorser to answer it. After experience of the manner in which the Delegates from Orange are disposed to execute pledges given in behalf of their People, pledges of a far more authentic and obligatory character, we must be excused if we be not over hasty in relying on this unauthorised guaranty.

Mr. Chairman, I have perhaps occupied too much of the time of the Committee in considering the reasons or excuses for forbearing to act upon this subject. If, in this respect I have erred, it is from a belief that our chief difficulty lies in determining to act at all, and not in ascertaining what we ought to do if action be resolved on. In the strongest terms I have asserted our obligation to examine and to reform this part of the Constitution, because no terms can be stronger than my conviction of the duty. The Committee will decide whether this conviction is not justified by the arguments laid before them, and if it be, will then accompany me in the inquiry, what is the reform which the interests of the State require at our hands?

*(To be continued in our next.)*

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FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

*Professor Hooper's Address.*—We have been favored with a copy of an Address recently delivered before the Literary Society of Pittsborough, Chatham County, by Professor Hooper. The subject of it is the influence of Eloquence and the importance of studiously cultivating so important a gift.—The Address is replete with interest, conveying much valuable instruction, and in so agreeable a manner, as to realize to the very letter, the "*utile cum dulce*" of the Poet.—Above all, it is seasoned with the true Attic, for which its author is so distinguished, and which renders the productions of his pen so welcome to the public. We shall make extracts from it hereafter, but the following passage is so apposite to the Speech of Judge Gaston, which we commence to-day, that we subjoin it:

"What influence one eloquent public speaker can have over a popular assembly, was manifested most strikingly in the late Convention. An Article in the old Constitution was thought, when plainly interpreted, to exclude from office one of our principal citizens, endeared to us by shining talents and eminent services. Had it not been for this single man, the Article in question would not have been meddled with. No person would have felt himself aggrieved by it. It was to relieve the conscience and clear the road to honor for one illustrious individual, that the thirty-second article was awakened from its slumber and modernized into more liberal features. It might have kept its place for generations unmolested, ere it would have excited public opposition by coming across the orbit of any other comet in its progress to the sun. For it was not the exclusiveness of the article which made it obnoxious.—There was another just before it (the thirty first,) equally exclusive, which forbids all Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination from any share in legislation. Thus one large class of citizens is disfranchised by the Constitution without exciting any public sympathy. Why? Because the proscribed class do not care enough for the exclusion to contend for it. They think and feel, I trust—at least all the worthier part of the fraternity—that they have no business to enter the vexed sea of politics—that they have set themselves apart by solemn vows to God, to take care of the *souls* of their fellow creatures, and that the management of Governmental affairs belongs to others, not to them. They deem it fortunate for their purity of character, and the quiet prosecution of their appropriate functions, that they are barred by positive statute from seeking political promotion and entering the turbulent atmosphere of legislative halls. Yet who will doubt that if they had chosen to raise their voice and use their influence over the public mind, they might have made a successful stand, and had the ban of exclusion removed from them as well as it has been from Catholics, especially if they had had as eloquent an advocate to plead in their behalf as the Catholics had'"

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*Singular Effects of Lightning.*—A CAUTION.—A letter dated Pittsfield, (Mass.,) the 7th instant, says:

"A very singular occurrence happened here last evening. About eight o'clock, a flash of lightning descended the rod on the spire of our lecture room, where there were assembled, at a prayer meeting, probably about 300 persons. The rod had become detached from the roof, and had been carelessly left so, at and just below the eaves. At that point the electric fluid seemed to separate. A portion followed the rod to the earth, and tore out the ground, scattering it in every direction. A portion burst into the second story, where the meeting was held, breaking in several feet square of the building, and scattering the timbers, &c. over the large room. Apparently it passed to the stove pipe, followed that, and, instead of ascending the chimney, (which was probably forty feet from where it commenced with the pipe,) it descended the chimney, passed across the west end of the house, and then two rooms below through the floor to the earth, at the corner of the building opposite to that where it entered. Many persons were stunned, scorched or thrown down. One had the sleeve of his coat cut as with a knife from shoulder to hand. Another his hair singed all over his head, and another the sole of his boot handsomely cut off; but most astonishing to relate, no one was killed."

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*The Ruling Passion.*—English travellers say that a conversation never takes place in the United States, in which the word "dollar" does not occur. On this point we are somewhat sceptical, but the following steamboat conversation will serve to illustrate the alleged propensity:

The *dramatis personæ* are three live Yankees, the subject the New York Moon hoax. "Well," says one, turning a quid in his mouth, and looking mighty wise, "I can't say but what it is true.—Stranger things than that have happened. May be it is true, and may be it is n't. But I aint surprised at any thing; and I should n't be surprised if I should live to see the day when I should go to the moon by steam, or some such way. It beats all natur."

"Well now," says another colloquist, "I don't believe a word of it. Tell me about all those things—seeing birds diving for fishes—and beavers building fires, and going without tails—there is no truth in it. Take my word for it, it will all turn out *Mung* news—just as the down East story about the French did last spring."

"But"—interrupts the third—with an air of amazement—as if elevated by the extent of the idea, "*if it is true, he'll make a devilish deal of money out of it.*"—*Boston Atlas.*

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*Watching Baggage.*—The Rev. Mr. Reed (one of the late English tourists in the United States) says, in his Narrative, that, while passing in a steamer, he saw an old lady sitting on a box, watching the rest of her baggage at her feet, and singing frequently—

Great box, little box,
Band-box and bundle—
One, two, three, four.
Great box, little box,
Band-box and bundle—
One, two, three, four.

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A whale that was making his way quietly up the Chesapeake bay, was pursued and *Lynched*. It is probable that the persons engaged in the act, will make "light of the *matter*."

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*Warlike.*—This morning several independent and militia companies depart for Toledo with their arms and munitions of war, on board the Steamboats General Brady, and Andrew Jackson—several companies from the interior counties, having also passed through this place yesterday. From the present position of the two contending powers, we have just cause to believe that our border difficulties will assume a most serious aspect. Ohio has been collecting her troops from various parts of the State, most of which are probably on their march, or have already proceeded to the disputed ground. How this affair will terminate, heaven only knows. If blood shall be spilt in the contest, on the heads of the present administration, let the consequences rest.

*Detroit Journal, 5th inst.*

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*The Infernal Machine.*—Since the reception of the news of the attempted assassination of the King of the French, the subjoined account of the *Infernal Machine* by which an attempt was made to assassinate Napoleon, while he was first Consul in 1800, may prove interesting. The account is taken from Lockhart.—*Times.*

"A cart was prepared to contain a barrel of gunpowder, strongly fastened in the midst of a quantity of grape shot, which being set on fire by a slow match, was to explode at the moment when Bonaparte was passing through some narrow street and scatter destruction in every direction around it. The night selected was that of the 10th of October, when the Chief Consul was expected to visit the opera, and the machine was planted in the Rue St. Nicaire, through which he must pass on his way thither from the Tuilleries. Napoleon told his friends at St. Helena, that having labored all day, he felt himself overpowered with sleep after dinner, and that Josephine, who was anxious to be at the opera, had much difficulty in at last rousing and persuading him to go. "I fell fast asleep again," he said "after I was in my carriage, and at the moment when the explosion took place, I was dreaming of the danger I had undergone some years before in crossing the Tagliamento at midnight, by the light of torches, during a flood." He awoke and exclaimed to Lannes and Bessieres, who were with him in the coach, "We are blown up." The attendants would have stopped the carriage, but, with great presence of mind he bade them drive as fast as they could to the theatre, which he alone of all the party entered with an unruffled countenance. He had escaped most narrowly. The coachman happening to be intoxicated, drove more rapidly than was his custom. The engine exploded half a minute after the carriage had passed it, killing two persons, wounding fifty three (among whom was St. Regent, the assassin who fired the train) and shattering the windows of several houses on both sides of the street. The assassins were tried fairly, and executed, glorying in their crime; and, in the momentary exultation of all men's minds, an edict of the Senate condemning to perpetual exile 130 of the most notorious leaders of the *terrorists*, was received with applause. Napoleon himself, however, despised utterly the relics of that odious party; and the arbitrary decree in question was never put in execution.

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*The Colisseum.*—This building, called the Flavian Amphitheatre, erected at Rome during the reigns of Vespasian and Titus, was probably the most stupendous fabric ever erected by the hands of man.—It was built of stone, consisting of three stories of arcades, embellished with columns of the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian orders.—It rose to the height of 120 feet, and covered upwards of five acres of ground. Its form was that of an ellipsis, whose longer diameter was 615 feet, and the shorter 510 feet. Of the arena the longest diameter was 281 feet, and the shorter 176, leaving for the seats and galleries a circuit of about 157 feet in breadth.

This immense pile could accommodate, without confusion, more than *one hundred thousand persons!* Having been begun towards the conclusion of the reign of Vespasian and completed during the reign of Titus, not more than two years and nine months could have been occupied in its construction, thus exhibiting a specimen altogether astonishing of the skill, energy and vast resources of the Romans.

When this vast building was opened to the public—it was a great holiday in Rome. Several thousand wild beasts were destroyed in the spacious arena and when the combats of the animals and gladiators ceased, the arena was suddenly filled with water, on which aquatic animals were seen to contend—and then again gave way to a number of vessels, that represented a naval combat.

This building is now in ruins—materials of which it was constructed having been taken by modern Goths for other purposes.—It is even said that Michael Angelo carried away almost half of the outer wall, for the purpose of building the Palazzo Farnese—To prevent such depredations, it was consecrated by Pope Benedict XIV., and several altars were erected among the ruins—These ruins now constitute one of the most wonderful curiosities of Rome.

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The New York Commercial thus hits off the new discoveries in the Moon—not forgetting a side blow to a contemporary, which is understood to have exhibited a tolerable developement of the organ of credulity—

*Great Chance for Speculation.*—Will be sold on the first day of April next, at 11 o'clock P. M. somewhere in Wall-street—probably in front of the Daily Advertiser Office—nine thousand building lots, situated in the territory explored by Sir John Herschel. The tract composing these is that in which the vegetable gold is found. It has hitherto been used as a pasture land, giving nourishment to immense flocks of sheep with one horn and a flap over their eyes, which will be sold with the lots if desired. Also, a gang of shepherds, being healthy full grown specimens of Vespertillio Homo, or man bat, suitable for exhibition. Title indisputable, being a *Grant* from the Editor of the Edinburgh Journal of Science.

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LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 23, 1835.

*Fatal Affray.*—We understand that an unfortunate affair took place at the Post of Arkansas, about a fortnight since, in which *Mr. George G. McKenny* was shot dead by *John Maxwell*, Esq. Clerk of Arkansas county.

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*Garrison and Thompson.*—We understand that a slight ebullition of the popular feeling towards these reformers was exhibited in this city on Thursday night. Mr. Thompson arrived in town in the evening and lodged at the house of Mr. Garrison, Brighton street. On the following morning it was found that a gallows had been erected during the night, opposite the door of the house, with two ropes suspended therefrom. On the cross bar, was an inscription, *Judge Lynch's Law*. When the fact came to the knowledge of the municipal authorities, it was ordered to be taken down. We hope that the authors of this proceeding, will content themselves with this hint, and that they will not attempt to rival the acts of violence which have been witnessed in some other parts of the country.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

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*Thompson in New Hampshire.*—We learn from the Concord N. H. Patriot, that that place was thrown into great excitement on Friday last, in consequence of an attempt to get up an *anti-slavery* meeting on the part of certain fanatics, headed by *George Thompson* and J. G. Whittier.—The Chairman of the Selectmen called upon Thompson, and warned him and his friends of the consequences. They paid no regard to the warning, and the Selectmen closed the doors of the Town Hall against them, but at the hour appointed the abolitionists proceeded to the place of meeting, and finding the room closed, retired.

In the mean time the multitude had assembled, determined that the incendiary Thompson should not escape them, if he made his appearance. Not finding Thompson, they proceeded through the streets, and falling in with Whittier and the editor of the Herald, they pelted them with dirt. Thompson was tracked to the house of a Mr. Kent, and on the people, to the number of several hundreds, making their appearance, he escaped to the woods. On being assured that Thompson had promised not to attempt a lecture in that vicinity, the assembly retired, and burnt him in effigy.

It was with the greatest difficulty the civil authorities could control the indignant feelings of the populace, and Thompson escaped Lynch Law by the skin of his teeth.

On Saturday morning the stage drivers spontaneously and unanimously refused to carry out the bundles of the Herald of Freedom—an Abolitionist paper printed in that town—and threw them into the street.

*Boston Transcript.*

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Meetings continue to be held in the strongholds of the intelligence and moral power of the Eastern States, for the purpose of expressing their disapprobation of the movements of the Abolitionists. They express but one sentiment; and yet, so welltimed and gratifying are they, that we wish we could transfer the whole of them to our columns. At a great meeting of this description, held at New Haven (Connecticut) the other day, Gov. Edwards presided, and among the Vice Presidents we find the names of the venerable Noah Webster and David Daggett, whose patriotism prompted them to step forward, on this occasion, to testify for the Union, the Constitution, and the cause of humanity.—*Nat. Int.*

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*From the New York American.*

THE BEAUTIES OF WASHINGTON Irving. 1 vol. 18 mo. Phil. Carey, Lea & Blanchard.—What sad havoc does a bookseller's title make, sometimes, with the modesty of an author. Here, from the stern necessity of complying with the requisitions of the law of copyright, on the one side—and of acquiescing, on the other, in the bookseller's fancy, we have our diffident countryman, actually taking out in his own name, a copyright for his own 'beauties.' This should have been otherwise ordered. Bating that, the little volume before us furnishes charming extracts from the various pages of Irving's works, principally his earlier ones, and may be said, in truth, to present many beauties. We make room only for one, which is a little Shandyan.

THE WALTZ.—As many of the retired matrons of this city, unskilled in "gestic lore," are doubtless ignorant of the movements and figures of this most est exhibition, I will endeavor to give some account of it in order that they may learn what odd capers their daughters sometimes cut when from under their guardian wings. On a signal being given of the music, the gentleman seizes the lady round her waist; the lady, scorning to be out-done in courtesy, very politely takes the gentleman round the neck, with one arm resting against his shoulder to prevent encroachments. Away then they go, about and about, and about—"About what, sir?"—About the room, madam, to be sure. The whole economy of this dance consists in turning round and round the room in a certain measured step, and it is truly astonishing that this continued revolution does not set all their heads swimming like a top, but I have been positively assured that it only occasions a gentle sensation which is marvellously agreeable. In the course of this circumambulation, the dancers, in order to give the charm of variety are continually changing their relative situations—now the gentleman, meaning no harm in the world, I assure you, madam, carelessly flings his arm about the lady's neck, with an air of celestial impudence; and anon, the lady, meaning as little harm as the gentleman, takes him round the waist with most ingenuous modest languishment, to the great delight of numerous spectators and amateurs, who generally form a ring, as the mob do about a pair of amazons pulling caps, or a couple of fighting mastiffs. After continuing this divine interchange of hands, arms, et cetera, for half an hour or so, the lady begins to tire, and "with eyes upraised," in most bewitching languor, petitions her partner for a little more support. This is always given without hesitation. The lady leans gently on his shoulder; their arms entwine in a thousand agreeing, mischievous curves—don't be alarmed, madam—closer and closer they approach each other, and in conclusion, the parties being overcome with ecstatic fatigue, the lady seems almost sinking into the gentleman's arms, and then ——"Well, sir what then?"—"Lord! madam, how should I know!"

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The Globe & Co. have now for their special objects of obloquy and vengeance, Judge White and Mr. Speaker Bell. What old friend of President Jackson, with the least independence of sentiment, can feel himself safe? Which of them may not be next year railed at, as so many have been in turn

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## FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

We have received our files of London and Liverpool papers brought by the packet ship United States, Capt. Holdrege, to Saturday the 8th of August inclusive. Capt. H. sailed on the 9th. The intelligence from France is very important, and that from other quarters highly interesting.

IRELAND.

There was an alarming riot at Dublin on the 3d of August, growing, as usual, out of the dissensions of the orangemen and the reformers. Between twenty and thirty thousand persons were assembled, many armed with bludgeons, knives, pikes, stones, &c. Two companies of the 99th regimept, and the city horse and foot police were summoned, and succeeded at length in quelling the disturbance, but not until several persons were severely wounded. Another account says the assemblage could not be short of sixty thousand.

FRANCE.

An important and decisive measure has been taken by the French Ministry, founded upon the late attempt upon the life of the King; nothing less than a new code of laws for the regulation of the press. It was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on the 4th of August, by the President of the Council, and contains 21 articles, the most important of which are as follows:

Art. 2. For ridiculing the person or the authority of the King, from six months to five years in prison—fine, with loss of all civil rights, 500 to 10,000f.

Art. 3. For mentioning or even *alluding* to the name of the King in any political disquisition, imprisonment from one month to a year, and a fine of from 500 to 5,000f.

Art. 4. To reflect in writing upon the *form* and principle of the King's Government is high treason, to be punished by detension (unlimited) and a fine of from 10,000 to 50,000f.

Art. 5. Whoso shall avow himself a Republican, or suggest that the Government ought to assume that form, to be imprisoned from six months to five years, and fined from 500 to 10,000f.

Art. 6. Similar denunciation to the letter against all who shall call themselves Carlists or profess Carlist views of government.

Art. 7. A journal convicted twice, to be fined doubly, and even four times the amount for every succeeding offence.

Art. 8. Any editor opening subscriptions to pay a fine, to be imprisoned for that offence from one month to one year, and fined from 500 to 5000f.

Art. 10. Every Editor must sign each number of his paper, penalty 500 to 3,000f.

Art. 12. An Editor refusing to disclose the name of the author of any article, imprisonment from a month to a year, and fine from 1000 to 5000f.

Art. 13. A new Editor must be named if the journal is to continue its publication during the imprisonment of the former editor.

Art. 14. No political caricature whatever to be published in Paris without the previous consent of the Minister of the Interior, or in the provinces without that of the prefect—fine from 100 to 1000 francs and imprisonment.

Arts. 15 and 16 relate to political representations at the theatres, which are proscribed under severe penalties.

The remaining articles to 21 are of a technical nature, and may be generally described as giving the Law officers of the Crown great advantages over the defendants, and as materially circumscribing the right of appeal to the Court of Cessation, hitherto the best hope of persecuted Frenchmen.

Another bill authorizes the secret vote by juries, and empowers a jury to pronounce a sentence of condemnation by a majority of 7 to 5.

All the arrested editors were set at liberty on the 4th. The real name of the assassin has been ascertained to be Joseph Freschi. It is said that he was formerly a police agent, employed by the French Government to watch the Dutchess de Berri. He was out of danger, and underwent examinations every day; but no proof of an extended conspiracy had yet been discovered.

SPAIN.

There was an alarming riot at Barcelona on the night of the 25th of July. Six convents were burnt and the monks and friars butchered. The rioters are represented to have been royalists, and their anger was directed against all suspected of being Carlists. Similar excesses had taken place at Tarragona and Reuss.

The two armies were in sight of each other on the first of August.

BARCELONA, July 28th.—Barcelona has been, during the 25th and part of the 26th inst., the theatre of grievous disasters. On Saturday last the populace at the Plaza de Toros, at a bull-fight, commenced early to evince symptoms of disorder. It so happened that the bulls were of a most pacific disposition, and consequently afforded very little diversion.

This so incensed the populace, that they tore up the seats, &c of the theatre, and dragged a dead bull through the streets, amidst the shouts of the assembled multitude.

It was soon obvious that there was some ulterior plan in contemplation, of the certainty of which we were soon convinced. The cries of "To the Convents, to St. Francis's, to the Carmelitas!" were soon heard—as also, "Death to the Friars!" and in less than half an hour, as I proceeded with the multitude, I perceived that they had set fire to one of the gates of the convent of St. Francis, amidst shouts of "Viva la Libertad: mueran!" "Long live Liberty: kill them!" (the friars.) Here their progress was interrupted, and the fire extinguished, on its being ascertained that there was a powder depot in the vicinity of the convent. The crowd now separated into various divisions, and each headed by leaders, with their features disguised, proceeded toward other convents. Those of the Augustin friars—of the order of the Trinity—of Carmelites, both shod and barefooted—of the Mdims and Dominicans, were soon in flames; and attempts were made to burn various others, which did not prove successful.

Most of those which I have just mentioned, but particularly the magnificent churches of St Augustine and St. Catharine, have nothing but the bare walls standing, and the splendid libraries and valuable paintings have been reduced to ashes. Amidst the confusion incidental to the circumstances, and the many temptations to robbery, nothing could exceed the disinterestedness of the wretches employed in this work of destruction. No money or valuables of any description were appropriated by the incendiaries. Sacred vessels of gold and silver, and various other costly articles, as soon as found, were thrown into the fire, and one individual was nigh belabored to death for having secreted a silk pocket handkerchief.

The most horrible part of my narrative is yet to be related. The populace was not content with the destruction of property. The wretches thirsted for human blood, and I regret to say they obtained it. Nearly fourscore defenceless friars have been inhumanly butchered, and well it was that the rest escaped, owing to the powerful exertions of the artillery corps and to some well-intentioned amongst the volunteers, for many of these, disguised, co-operated with the populace. Various were the manners in which they despatched the unfortunate victims. Few, very few, met instant death. Some were burnt in the convents, some poinarded, and many beaten to death with sticks and stones. Of the few that still linger in the hospitals there are some with more than 30 wounds of various descriptions. The rage of the populace was excessive on Sunday morning to find that several hundreds of friars had still escaped, and many were stabbed even whilst under the protection of the military force.

*Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, August 7, 1835.*

"Since our last circular, of the 24th June, our Cotton market has offered little worthy of notice: the supplies which then came in freely, were soon stopped by contrary winds, and the trade showed little disposition to relieve our dulness by a more extensive demand. They have since then continued to purchase sparingly, probably with the expectation of succeeding in reducing our prices, but they have been met with great firmness by the importers. It was only in the ordinary and middling descriptions of American Cotton that a reduction to any extent was submitted to, and even in these it was limited to ⅛d per lb during the month; in the better descriptions the reduction was about ¼d per lb. Long stapled Cottons however have declined much more considerably: Sea Islands are 1d per lb; Brazils and Egyptian 2d to 2½d per lb lower; East India have declined about ½d per lb."

"The accounts from Havre are not favorable; the supplies into that port exceed those of last year by 23,000 bags, and the present stocks exceed those of last year by 29,000 bags, while the deliveries have fallen off by 18,000 bags: if we even grant that the stocks in the hands of the French spinners are reduced, it does not look as if the consumption had increased as largely as it was estimated at one time. In the remaining ports of the Continent the stocks of Cotton are not large; further supplies will be wanted by them, and we apprehend that Havre will monopolize the demand, and that our market will experience little benefit from it."

The sales of the week, including 3700 American and 300 Pernams taken on speculation, and 500 American for export, amount to 24 370 bags. Import 28 119 bags.

*New York, September 16.*

FROM FRANCE.—The ship Lorena, Capt Urquhart, arrived this morning from Havre, having sailed on Sunday the 9th August, bringing Paris dates to the evening of the 7th, being one day later than our previous advices. It appears, that M. Thiers had shown some opposition to the exorbitant provisions of the law relative to the press.

All the Parisian Journals, whether of the *tiers parti* or of the stronger opposition, agree in condemning the laws proposed by ministers. Even the *Constitutionnel* reprobates these measures.

The papers continue to give further particulars respecting Freschi. The *Messager* of the 1st, says, It is currently reported to-day, that Freschi alone acted under the influence of the Dutchess of Berri, who has been more desirous of avenging her injuries as a woman, than of re-establishing her rights as the mother of the pretender. We are assured that an agent of this Princess, named L. ——, remained five days in Paris, but that the police, always skilful, could not find him.

The *Journal du Commerce* expresses the opinion, formed from the conversations of the influential deputies, that the law of the press will not pass without material alterations.

The following are the latest reports respecting the Cholera:

At Marseilles on the 1st, 88 deaths; 2d, 111.

Toulon 31st, 18 cases, 11 deaths; 1st, 14 cases, 14 deaths.

Aix 31st, 13 cases, 14 deaths.

Arles 29th, 45 cases, 18 deaths.

LUCIFER MATCHES.—A friend of ours who was bound up the North River a few days ago, happened to be early on board the Ohio, and so sat himself down on the back side of the boat to read a book. As the bustle increased, and just as the boat was starting, a porter threw down a trunk at his feet, took two shillings of a countryman for his trouble, and hurried off. Directly our friend discovered an impression of fire on his olfactory nerve, and looking about, beheld the countryman's trunk smoking like a coal-pit. On being opened, it exhibited a deleful *mass*. In addition to a quantity of Lucifer matches, the countryman had furnished himself with a quantity of small torpedoes which had also exploded, so that the silks and calicoes for the ladies, and the sugar plums for the children, were all in ruins. The affair was hardly over, when our friend walked to another part of the boat, where several gentlemen of his acquaintance were regaling themselves with segars, and behold the pocket of one of them was smoking almost as much as the countryman's trunk! "Mr. ——," said he "your pocket is on fire,"—and the gentleman pulled out his linen cambric handkerchief, which on coming to the air, blazed up beautifully. The friction of throwing a bunch of matches back into his pocket after taking one to light a segar, had been sufficient to produce an explosion. The countryman's matches were exploded by the concussion of throwing down the trunk. In Germany severe laws have been passed against the having, making, or using Lucifer matches.

*Jour. of Com.*

*Remedy for the Lock Jaw.*—We are informed by a friend, that a sure preventive against this terrible disease, is, to take some strong soft soap, and mix it with a sufficient quantity of pulverized chalk, so as to make it of the consistence of buckwheat batter—keep the chalk moistened with a fresh supply of soap until the wound begins to discharge and the patient finds relief. Our friend stated to us, and implicit confidence may be placed in what he says, that he has known several cases where this remedy has been successfully applied. So simple and valuable a remedy, within the reach of every person, ought to be universally known.

*N. York Eve. Post.*


# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1835.


*New Cotton.*—On Thursday last, Mr. Malcom Patterson, of Robeson County, brought to this market two bales of new Cotton, the first received this season. They were purchased by Mr. R. C. McMaster, at 16¾ cents per lb.

*Homicide.*—An Inquest was held on Saturday night last, on the body of Joseph Hubbard, hatter, who was killed in the vicinity of this town about dusk of that evening, whilst endeavoring to make his escape from an officer and his posse, who were in the execution of a State's warrant against him.—The verdict of the Jury, as exhibited to us by Neill Johnson, Esq. Coroner, was, "that upon the examination of the body of the said Joseph Hubbard, they find that he came to his death by wounds received by being shot, with two buck shot, which appeared to enter his chest, near the region of the heart, and one in the head, by some person or persons."

It would be improper at this time to enter into particulars, even if we could separate the truth from falsehood, in the many and contradictory reports which are in circulation relative to this affair.

*Mr. Gaston's Speech.*—We have pleasure in presenting the first part of Mr. Gaston's great speech on the 32d Article, and expect to conclude it in our next.

*South Carolina.*—An election for Member of Congress, to supply the vacancy created by the death of the Hon. Warren R. Davis, was held a few days ago, and resulted in the choice of Waddy Thompson, Jr., (Nullifier,) by a majority of 710 votes over B. F. Perry, the Union candidate.

The Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road is progressing rapidly. It is expected that by the 1st of January next, 25 miles of the road will be completed and in use, at which time a line of coaches will connect with it at the Northern extremity.

The whole distance from Richmond to Fredericksburg, by the Rail Road, will be 58 miles—some 7 or 8 miles less than the present Stage Road, which will be achieved by Locomotives in something less than *four hours*, at a cost to the traveller of four dollars. The road passes a little more than a mile west of the Bowling Green.

The examination of the Route between Richmond and Petersburg will be commenced in a few days. There is no doubt that a company will speedily be formed, the stock taken, and the work commenced forthwith. It will perhaps be finished in the course of the ensuing year—so that, by the first of January, 1837, there will be a continuous Railway from Fredericksburg to the Roanoke.

*New Orleans.*—This city was on the eve of a dreadful riot lately, in consequence of some indiscreet expressions which arrayed the American and French inhabitants against each other. The mob sought the life of a Dr. Verner, Editor of the Louisiana Advertiser, but he was fortunate enough to make his escape. Mr. Pendergrast, one of the proprietors of the paper, was seized, and would have been Lynched, but for the interference of the Mayor! He was finally committed to jail, for safety.

*Arkansas.*—According to a late Census of this Territory, the population is about 53,000; of whom 9,629 are slaves. Deducting two-fifths of these, and the Federal population amounts to 47,957. The ratio of representation in Congress being 47,700 the population is, of course, sufficient to entitle Arkansas to admission into the Union as a State, to effect which, measures are now in progress.

The cost of the rail road between Nashville and New Orleans is estimated at $10,063,946. The distance is 565¾ miles.

*From the New York Journal of Commerce.*

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The elections for members of the 24th Congress have been held in all the States except Maryland and Mississippi. In Maryland the election will take place on the first Monday in October. The delegations in all other States are full, with the exception of one vacancy in South Carolina, occasioned by the death of Mr. Davis, and four in Georgia, occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Wayne, Sandford, Terrell, and Schley. The whole number of members elected is therefore 225, leaving one to be chosen in South Carolina, four in Georgia, two in Mississippi and eight in Maryland. Total, when the house is full, 240. The political sentiments of the members elect may be thus stated.

| | *Whig.* | *Van Buren.* | *Doubtful.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine, | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| New Hampshire, | | 5 | 0 |
| *Massachusetts,* | 11 | | 1 |
| Rhode Island, | | 2 | 0 |
| Connecticut, | | 6 | 0 |
| *Vermont,* | 5 | | 0 |
| New York, | 9 | 31 | 0 |
| New Jersey, | | 6 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania, | 11 | 17 | 0 |
| *Delaware,* | 1 | | 0 |
| Virginia, | 5 | 16 | 0 |
| *North Carolina,* | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| *South Carolina,* | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Georgia, | | 5 | 0 |
| *Alabama,* | 5 | | 0 |
| *Louisiana,* | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| *Tennessee,* | 11 | 2 | 0 |
| *Kentucky,* | 8 | 4 | 1 |
| *Ohio,* | 10 | 9 | 0 |
| Indiana, | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Illinois, | | 3 | 0 |
| MISSOURI, | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | 95 | 127 | 3 |
| | | 95 | |
| Van Buren's majority, | | 32 | |

In case the election of President should devolve upon the House, the votes of the above States would stand thus:—For Van Buren (those in Roman) 11, against him (those in Italics) 10, blank (Missouri) 1, total 22. Maryland will give its vote against Mr. Van Buren, and Mississippi, probably, for him. In this case Van Buren would be elected by a majority of one vote. There is however, a small chance that Mississippi may elect opposition Representatives, i. e., men favorable to White; in which case there would be a majority against Van Buren.—There is also a possibility (not a probability) that the delegation of Missouri, Indiana, or Illinois, may vote for Harrison or White.

[We republish the foregoing for the purpose of remarking, 1st, that the Journal of Commerce has committed a singular error in stating that the vote of 12 States would elect Mr. Van Buren in the House of Representatives. Twelve is not a *majority* of twenty-four, and the Constitution expressly requires a "majority of all the States" to effect an election. 2dly, that it is more than possible, it is highly probable, that Mississippi will elect members favorable to White, and that the delegations of Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois, will all vote for Harrison, if the election should go to the House of Representatives. 3dly, that it is yet uncertain whether Burges is not elected from Rhode Island, so as to divide the vote of that State; and 4thly, that by the above statement, it is clear that Mr. Van Buren *cannot* be elected President by the House of Representatives.—EDITOR OBSERVER.]

FROM THE BOSTON ADVOCATE.

"We learn from Rhode Island, that, upon inspection of certified lists of the votes, given in the several towns for Members of Congress at the late election, it appears that Messrs. Pearce & Sprague have both more than fifty majority over Mr. Burgess."

FROM THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

We believe the above paragraph is *false* in every particular. So uncertain do Jackson men in this city consider the election of Mr. Pearce, that they dared not illuminate, although the candles, we have been informed, were purchased for that purpose. The election between Messrs. Burges and Pearce is so close as to render every thing uncertain until the votes are counted by the General Assembly.

The tory papers in exultingly announcing the defeat of Mr. Burgess, head their flaming paragraphs thus, "The Bald Eagle caged." It is even so, and the buzzard and the crow are now perched aloft on the Rhode Island standard, ready to pick up the offal of the President's kitchen.

Recent information from Paris strengthens the hope that the American Indemnity (the five millions of dollars and interest) has been or will be speedily paid. As it was in the President's message that umbrage was given to LOUIS PHILIPPE—that the supposed wound was inflicted on the honor of France—the explanation or reparation would be best accomplished in the next message. The treaty being once fulfilled, the PRESIDENT might easily acknowledge that all suspicions and grounds of suspicion, of bad faith, have been removed—that credit is due to the French Executive for the zealous and full discharge of all official obligations. Such might be the mutual understanding.

*Nat. Gazette.*

*Judge White in Missouri.*—The friends of Judge White have already commenced the formation of an Electoral ticket in Missouri. The Fayette Monitor says: "The State is undoubtedly for White against Van Buren, and the ball will move onward."—It predicts the election of the ticket by 4000 majority. A correspondent in the same paper, says, "We have seen and heard enough of the late election to know that Mr. Van Buren will be badly beaten in this State."

*Extract of a Letter to the Editors of the Raleigh Register.*

SUNBURY, Gates Co. Sept. 26.

"Van Buren's prospects in this county are becoming more gloomy, daily. I think old Gates is awakening from her slumbers, and will soon burst the fetters that have so long bound her. She has for several years been under the influence of *Jacksonism*, or some other kind of *ism* that has kept her far behind other counties in the State."

*Amos Kendall.*—We feel disposed to deal out justice to all who discharge their duty faithfully to the public, whatever prejudices we may have entertained heretofore against them. The course pursued by Mr. K. as Postmaster General, in relation to the Abolition Periodicals, is such as to call for the commendation of all who value the rights of property and the stability of the Union. He has just addressed another letter to the Postmaster of the City of New York in which he repeats his former doctrines on the subject of Abolition papers and pamphlets deposited in the Post Office for transmission to the slave-holding States. He admits that the *Postmaster General* has no legal authority, by any order or regulation of his Department, to exclude from the Mails any species of newspapers, magazines, or pamphlets. He however deems it the duty of *Postmasters* to stop them, and approves of the conduct of the New York Postmaster in so doing. "As a measure of great public necessity," he says, "you and the other Postmasters who have assumed the responsibility of stopping these inflammatory papers, will, I have no doubt, stand justified in that step before your country and all mankind."

*Ral. Reg.*

It is officially announced that Charles Shaler has declined the appointment of Secretary of the Territory of Michigan, and that John S. Horner, of Virginia, has been been appointed in his place, and has accepted the appointment.—*Nat. Int.*

*In the Wrong Shop.*—This morning, a stout stalworth Vermonter, seeing the crowd at the Post Office, just after it was opened, mingled with it, and urged his way up to the delivery window, and to the great amusement of the clerk, instead of mentioning his name, or asking for a letter, "What," said he, "have you got that's good here?" "Nothing, sir, but letters," replied the clerk, in his affable manner. "Nothing but letters!" exclaimed Vermont, "Why, now, I thought right sartin you'd got something good here to drink."—*Transcript.*

We know of no evil which calls more loudly for legislative interposition than the pernicious gambling establishments which are at present flourishing in this and other sections of the State, at the expense of all who are silly enough to allow themselves to be taxed for the support and enrichment of their conductors. An act is already in existence which subjects all tables of chance to a penalty of five hundred dollars, but so profitable is the business, that professed gamblers come among us and show no hesitation whatever in paying the penalty and setting up their hells. Here, night after night, and sometimes in the day, they spread their nets and haul their fish ashore. The allurement which is thus held out to entice the thoughtless of all ages who either possess or want money to sacrifice their time and means, as well as their good habits, is of itself an evil which might well deserve the interdiction of the guardians of the morals and interests of the State. But when in addition to this, it is proved by experience that either from management or the proportion of chances, it is almost impossible to win any considerable amount, it may be well said, that the total prohibition of them by the Legislature is imperiously demanded. There is no doubt that the proprietors of these gaming tables have, within the space of six months, levied contributions upon the inhabitants of Newbern and the adjacent country, to the amount of many thousands of dollars; while, if any have won at all, their winnings have not, in any one case, exceeded one or two hundred dollars. These considerations are sufficient to induce every rational person to forswear engaging in the concern; but the infatuation to which all are liable who have ever participated in this kind of gaming, will continue to betray them into further indiscretions, even contrary to their better judgment. We hope, therefore, that our next Legislature will strike at the root of the mischief, by promptly forbidding the existence of these baneful establishments in future.

*Newbern Sentinel.*

*Pennsylvania.*—The General Election in this State takes place on the second Tuesday of next month. All parties are actively in motion with reference to it.

Gov. SWAIN left this City, a day or two since, on a visit to his residence in Buncombe county. He expects to be absent several weeks.—*Ral. Reg.*

*Extract of a Letter from Buffalo.*

The United States Bank has sold out its debt here of $650,000. Judge Rochester, D. E. Evans, David Burt, S. Thompson and Charles Townsend, are the purchasers. They get one, two, three and four years to pay in, at 5½ per cent interest, and charge 7. It is done ostensibly to relieve the debtors of the Bank, and probably will, many of them.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

*Wake Forest Institute.*—An extraordinary revival of religion is going on among the students in this institution. A correspondent of the Biblical Recorder, under date the 29th August, says that 30 had professed a hope in the Saviour, and all, with a single exception, were deeply concerned.

*An Urgent Case.*—Mr. Sharp, the surgeon, being sent for to a gentleman who had just received a slight wound, gave orders to his servant to go home with all haste imaginable, and fetch a certain plaster. The patient turning a little pale said "Lord, sir, I hope there is no danger!" Indeed, there is," answered the surgeon, "for if the fellow does not run like a race-horse, the wound will be healed before he returns."

THE SEASON.—*The First Frost.*—Yesterday morning, in this vicinity, the thermometer fell below 40; and white frost made its first appearance for the season.

*Nat. Int. Sept. 17.*

*More Lynch Law.*—Letters received in this city from Mobile, states that the Rev. Mr. Warren, formerly a Presbyterian clergyman in that city, had been arrested at Donaldsville, La., for being concerned in the circulation of Abolition pamphlets, and *put to death by hanging!*—*Jour. of Com.*

The cars on the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road perform their trips now regularly twice each way, in two hours and a half from office to office, including all stoppages. They take in and let out way-passengers any where along the line, losing only one minute in the operation. Their common steady gait is at the rate of a mile in three minutes, and when they stop for a passenger they require four. The conductors are active, watchful, and accommodating, and the cars with their broad seats, with high, stuffed, well inclined backs, and wide leg room, are the most commodious we have ever travelled in, and we have lately been in a good many.—*Baltimore American.*

The Journal of Commerce says—"We understand the amount of cash on hand in the Treasury of the United States, or rather in the treasury banks, on the first instant, was about ten millions of dollars."

*Augusta, Sept. 18.*

The receipts of the new crop continue to increase, averaging about 75 bales per day, and is freely sold at 17⅛ cts. for prime and 17 for good. The quality of the crop so far received is very superior; and from all accounts received from the interior, our farmers are promised an abundant crop both of Corn and Cotton.

*A Candidate for Confirmation.*—At the late examination of children previous to the ceremony of confirmation at Ormskirk, the following edifying colloquy took place between the vicar, and a girl from Burscaugh:—

Vicar—Who made you?

Girl—Whoy, me fayther.

Vicar—I don't mean that; but who made your soul and body?

Girl—Whoy, Betty Roberts, deawn i'th' lone, made skirt, an' mother an' me made th' body.

Vicar—I find you're not fit to come here.

Girl—Nea! Oi thout so mysen', for oi've had a dreadful bowel complaint this fortneet.

It is a most interesting fact, that the Scotch peasant who sheltered Prince Charles after his defeat at Culloden, and when the price of thirty thousand pounds was put upon his head, was afterwards hanged for stealing a cow!

## *Communication.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"*A leetle better than first rate.*"—I was strongly reminded of the above commendation bestowed by a well known auctioneer on his goods, when he had exhausted every other style of puff, by the course of the North Carolina Journal, towards the late and present Postmaster General. Whilst Mr. Barry was in office, though notoriously inefficient, the Journal pronounced him the best Postmaster General the country had ever had. No sooner is he out of office, with no more patronage to bestow, than the Journal discovers that since Mr. Kendall came into office, failures of the mail have ceased, and every thing moves like clock work. Mr. Kendall is "a *leetle* better than first rate;" and I predict that Mr. Kendall's successor will be better still, if the Journal should live to sing his praises. They are sure to "worship the rising sun," for with this administration "thrift always follows fawning." Q.

DIED,

In Chatham County, on the 6th inst. in the 14th year of her age, Miss MARY GREEN SWANN, eldest daughter of Maj. Frederick J. Swann.

At Fort Defiance, Wilkes county, on the 15th of August, after a lingering illness, Miss ELIZA MIRA LENOIR, daughter of Gen. Wm. Lenoir, in the 45th year of her age.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Sept. 19, Hall & Johnson's boats Clarendon and Diligence, with Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries, for F. Lain, G. B. Atkins, J. G. & J. H. Cook, Hart & Fuller, J. Fuller and C. T. Haigh, of this place; and for S. Stanback and J. & W. Leak, of the interior.

Also, Sept. 10, D. O'Hanlon's lighters Lady of the Lake and James Seawell, with Goods, for Henry Horn, Willkings & Co., John C. Latta, Gardner & McKethan, Peleg Pearce, Stark & Pearce, Curtis & Myrover, Sandford & Co., G. McNeill, C. J. Orrell, Yarbrough & Ray, G. C. McNeill and Norman McKinnon, of this place; and for D. H. Cress, Armstrong & Mebane, J. A. Gilmore, Mebane & Moring, T. & J. Cowan, T. H. Cowan, Alfred Dockery, Jesse Henshaw, J. Brown and S. & W. Moore, of the interior.

Also, on the 14th, D. G. McRae's Boat Ann Smith, with Salt, Sugar, Fish, &c., for Hart & Fuller, W. S. Latta and C. J. Orrell of this place.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPTEMBER 22.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | 50 a 00 | Molasses, | 29 a 33 |
| Ditto, apple, | 27 a 30 | Nails, cut, | 6¾ a 7 |
| Bacon, | 8 a 10 | Sugar, brown, | 9 a 11 |
| Beeswax, | 22 a 23 | Lump, | 15 |
| Coffee, | 12 a 14½ | Loaf, | 16 a 17 |
| Cotton, | 15 a 16 | Salt, | 60 |
| Corn, | 60 a 65 | Tobacco, leaf (nominal.) | |
| Candles, F. F. | 15 | Cotton Bagging, | 25 a 30 |
| Flaxseed, | a 1 20 | Bale Rope, | 10 a 12 |
| Flour, | $6 a $7 | Wheat, | 1 10 |
| Feathers, | a 35 | Whiskey, | 30 a 00 |
| Iron, | 4½ a 5 | Wool, | 16 a 18 |


## YARBROUGH & RAY,

HAVE received their Fall Supply of GOODS, which they offer on accommodating terms.

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS IN PART, OF

1000 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
2,500 bushels ditto ditto,
2,000 ditto Turk's Island ditto,
30 hhds Molasses,
25 hhds St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar,
200 bags Porto Rico and Rio Coffee,
10 ditto Java ditto,
20 tons assort'd Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto hoop and band Iron,
125 kegs Nails,
100 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides Sole Leather,
150 sides Harness and Skirting ditto,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 ditto No. 3 Mackerel,
5 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones,
30 kegs Dupont's Powder.

*Fayetteville, Sept. 21, 1835.* 55 4t.

SEPTEMBER, 1835.

## *Fresh Fall and Winter* DRY GOODS.

EDWIN JAMES & CO., would respectfully inform their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they are now receiving by the ship Tally Ho from Liverpool, their entire importation of British DRY GOODS. These with others bought in the different markets will be opened with all possible despatch; their assortment will be fully equal to any heretofore offered. Particulars in a future advertisement.

*Petersburg, (Va.) Sept 14, 1835* 55 4t.

## Valuable LAND for Sale.

ON Saturday, the 17th of October next, I will sell, at Public Auction, on the Premises, that valuable tract of LAND, whereon Jesse Newberry now lives, containing 130 Acres, together with Corn, Fodder, and other articles. Terms of sale made known at the time.

JONATHAN EVANS.

*September 15, 1835* 55ts.

## *Just Received on Consignment,*

70 bbls. No. 3, MACKEREL, (new caught,)
6,000 Spanish CIGARS,
20 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL,
Foot Haymount.

*September 21, 1835.* 55 tf

## *Mechanic Benevolent Society.*

THE Members of the "Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society" are hereby notified that their next Regular meeting will be held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 5th of October next, at half past six o'clock P. M. Punctuality in attendance at the time specified is requested.

JNO. CARNEY, Sec'y.

*September 22, 1835.* 55 2wi.

## Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on the 20th inst., a negro woman who says her name is CELIA, and says that she belongs to Anna Bass, of Darlington District, South Carolina. She is about 45 or 50 years of age, yellow complection, and has a large scar on each side of her cheek, near the chin. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

NEILL JOHNSON, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Sept. 21, 1835. 55tf.

## Dr. Bedell's Sermons.

THE above work has just been received, and Subscribers are requested to call for their copies. A few copies also for sale.

E. J. HALE.

September 22, 1835.

## The Voice of Experience

HAS Spoken! and the afflicted are once more called upon to listen to facts which cannot be controverted; for a few years past the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR has effected more cures in the cases it is recommended for than any other medicine that has ever been recommended to the public. It is confidently asserted that in 90 cases out of 100, it has had the desired effect in removing Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Bones, Joints and Muscles. A few of a great many proofs are herewith submitted. So important is it always to have it at hand, that every family would do well to keep it by them in case of need. So effectual has the Vegetable Indian Elixir proved in all those cases in which it is recommended, that the proprietor feels authorized to state, it will effect a cure in ninety cases out of a hundred, when taken according to the printed directions accompanying each Bottle. The Elixir is composed entirely of Vegetable ingredients, and may be taken without the least risk or injury to the constitution. It is unnecessary to say more in favor of this invaluable *Remedy;* too many in this community have already been cured by it for its virtues long to remain unknown, and it must, and will become the universal resort of the afflicted here, as it has done in other places. For the further satisfaction of those who may feel disposed to doubt the efficacy of this medicine, the following certificates are submitted. Its reputation, however, is now established in every neighborhood in South Carolina, and hundreds of our most respectable citizens can testify to its truly admirable qualities.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some time afflicted with the Rheumatism very severely, from which he could get no relief, until being advised to procure some of Dr. Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, which he accordingly did, and from which, after taking a few doses, he was entirely relieved. SAM'L PEARSE.

*Columbia, April* 16, 1832.

*Near Rice Creek Springs, Richland District. S. C., April* 20, 1833.

I certify, that my son, Thomas Mitchell, Jr., aged 15 years, has been troubled for eight years last past with the Rheumatism, and for the last three years has been unable to help himself; his pain was very severe, so that he could not be moved without great agony; his limbs were paralyzed and drawn up and he presented an object hopeless to all that knew him. I resorted to several Physicians for relief for him, without effect. Having heard of Dr. Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, I procured the same for my son. On taking it he was much relieved, and by continuing it to the fourth bottle, has entirely removed the pain, his flesh is restored, and he is now enjoying good health. I would in all cases of Rheumatism, earnestly recommend it to those who are affected with this excruciating pain.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

We being neighbors and acquaintances of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, and having often seen the situation of his son, fully corroborate the above stated case, and, as we believe, has been cured by the Indian Vegetable Elixir.—Samuel Meek, David D Hay, Briteon Spelling, Robert Thompson, B. Haigood.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some years tormented with that excruciating disease, Chronic Rheumatism, and was advised in February last to procure from Dr. Fitch some of his Indian Vegetable Elixir. Accordingly, I procured some of it, and to my great surprise and still greater relief, it entirely removed the complaint, after taking a few doses, and I have not since had a return of it. JESSE ARTHUR.

*Columbia, April* 21, 1831

*Who can doubt the efficacy of the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR?*

This is to certify, that I the subscriber have for several years past, at stated periods, been grievously afflicted with rheumatism, and have at intervals been confined to my house unable to attend my ordinary avocations I had resorted to the common remedies, without obtaining relief. Hearing of the value of Dr. Fitch's medicine, I applied to him for the same, and have, as I trust, by the efficacy of his Indian Vegetable Elixir, been perfectly cured. On one occasion I was for more than a month in such a situation, that I could not move my limbs without assistance, and by making use of one bottle was restored. At another time I was for the space of three weeks unable to leave my house, and by the use of one bottle was again relieved I therefore recommend cordially, and with great confidence, this invaluable specific to those who are afflicted with Rheumatic complaints.

WM. BARCLAY.

Columbia, October 16, 1835.

*RICHLAND DISTRICT, State of South Carolina.*

Personally appeared before me William Barclay, and made oath that the above certificate is true. ROBT. BRYCE, J. P Ex. Off

*Pendleton, Oct.* 25, 1832.

Dr. A. Fitch:—*Sir*—I take this opportunity by the politeness of one of our Representatives in the Legislature to acquaint you of the almost miraculous cure effected by your Indian Vegetable Elixir on my daughter since I last saw you I purchased two bottles of the Elixir and administered them to my daughter; after having used one bottle she was greatly relieved, and the second restored her health altogether. She is in the enjoyment of better health than she has had for several years I deem it my duty to make this communication to you with a desire that you may make whatever use you think proper of it; and I earnestly recommend the use of the Elixir to all those who are suffering in a similar manner.

ALLANSON G SINCLAIR.

### Another Fact.

EDGEFIELD, June 2d, 1832

*Mr. James Boatwright:*—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my sincere thanks for your kind attention in delivering my letter to Dr. Fitch for the five bottles of his Indian Vegetable ELIXIR It came safe to hand, and if you are a parent, you can conceive of my joy, when I inform you that my son who has for the last six months suffered every pain from the Rheumatism which was possible for a human being to bear, has been entirely cured by that Elixir I had mourned over him and had given him up to be a cripple for life, and all the fond expectations I had anticipated from him, appeared to be blasted forever. But now to see him walking about free from pain, and daily gaining strength, gives me more pleasure than I can express Several of my neighbors have experienced immediate relief In only one instance have I known it to fail, and that was a most hopeless one; still he thinks he has experienced benefit enough from it to induce him to persevere longer the use of it; as he has not yet given it a sufficiently fair trial. If this communication can be of any service to my fellow beings, I freely give my consent that you should make such use of it as you think conducive to that end

I remain ever your much obliged friend,

ANACK P. HICKMAN.

*Sold by* **J. J. LING,**

*Druggist, Fayetteville.*

*August* 4, 1835. [PRICE $1.

### LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried. All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

MICHAEL McGARY.

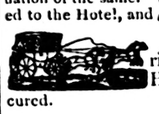
*Fayetteville, May* 25, 1835. 38tf.

## LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

***Fayetteville, N. Carolina.***

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

*June* 1, 1833. 35tf.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

**GOODS**

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

*September* 30, 1834 4tf

## Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, C T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C*

96 tf.

## Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J HALE

April 1. 78tf

## $50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

*Fayetteville, May* 22, 1834. 86tf.

## REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street

*November* 1, 1834 9tf.

## Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

## OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

*White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.*

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

## Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

*February* 20, 1835. 25tf.

## Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

**50** BBLS fine and superfine Flour,
30 bbls. No. 2 Herring,
5000 lbs prime Bacon,
2000 lbs. Lard,
1000 bushels Corn,
200 do. Oats,
50 boxes, "I Blake's" Mould Candles,
30 hhds. bright Molasses,
50 casks Lime.
No. 1 Mackerel,
For sale by

J. G & J. H. COOK.

*July* 7, 1835. 44 tf.

## BACON.

**5000** POUNDS **BACON,** Corn fed.
For sale by

W. & J. FARMER.

*July* 13, 1835. 45-tf.

## Mallett's Mill,

BEING now in order, will receive grain upon the customary terms.

C. P MALLETT.

August 11, 1835.

## For Sale.

**2000** Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON.

*March* 31, 1835.

**40** SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,
Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.

February 23, 1835. 25tf.

## PLANTER'S HOTEL.

***Fayetteville N. Carolina.***

**TEMPERANCE HOUSE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

*October* 14, 1834. 6tf.

## NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest style, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes, &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, March 31st. 30 tf.

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

**JEREMIAH KYLE**

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

## DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-berlins, Gros-de-naps, Gro-de-zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also,* on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

*March* 30, 1835. 30-tf.

## NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cas prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

*January* 12, 1835. 19tf.

## GROCERIES, &c.

**60** TONS Swedes and English Iron,
5 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.
For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

*October* 28, 1834. 8tf.

## Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

**Framed Looking Glasses,**

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

**FANCY CHAIRS,**

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

***CABINET FURNITURE,***

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

*December* 30. 65tf.

## 35,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers

HALL & JOHNSON.

*October* 21, 1834. 7 tf.

## A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 340 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek. The low grounds are said to be very fine land.—It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place. An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr. Niven McLeran, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

## FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

*Fayetteville, North Carolina*

*October* 23 1834 8 f.

## Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C P MALLETT.

*March* 23, 1835 29 tf.

## Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

*July* 21, 1835 46tf.

## I want to purchase

A LONG between this and the 1st of February next, for a special purpose,

**15,000** LBS. GOOD FEATHERS,
10,000 do. Bees Wax,
50,000 do White Cotton Rags.

—ALSO—

Other produce of all descriptions except Whiskey and Brandy, for all of which the highest market price will be paid.

E. B. DRAKE.

*Below the U. S. Bank.*

*Fayetteville, August* 24, 1835. 51tf

## Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

*May* 7, 1835.

## JACKSON HOTEL,

***LIBERTY POINT,***

**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 1, 1834. 12-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

## PILLS,

*Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.*

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

*August* 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

## SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

**5** HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

**ALSO ON HAND,**

**1000** bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

## DRY GOODS,

**HARDWARE & CUTLERY.**

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

## Commission Business

will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

## Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 51tf

## Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

**50** Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys,
Chocolate, &c

—*IN STORE*—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

*January* 12, 1835. 19tf.

## COTTON GINS.

JOHN W. POWELL will keep constantly for sale, his Cotton Gins of various kinds, at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1835. 43-tfJ.

THE Subscribers having determined to remove to the West, offer their Stock, consisting of a general assortment of

***Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,***

**HARDWARE & CUTLERY,**

*HATS and SHOES, GROCERIES,* &c. &c., At very reduced prices, for cash or notes at Bank with approved security. Country Merchants would do well to call and examine, as they are determined to sell.

W. & J. FARMER.

*August* 8. 49tf.

## A CARD.

HAVING learnt that some insinuations have been made, (probably with the design to injure us) that our Firm is in favor of the cause of Abolition, we hereby openly declare that such assertions are false and utterly unfounded; and we pledge ourselves that all the members of our House are entirely opposed in principle to the views of the Abolitionists, regarding the agitation of the Slave question and interferenec in the rights of the Southern Slave holders as inexpedient, unjust, and pregeant with evils.

BAILEY, KEELER & REMSEN.

[51-3m ] 123 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

***Blank Warrants for sale here.***

IMPORTANT

***To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.***

## J. J. LING,

**WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,**

*Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,*

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

*March* 24, 1835. 29-tf.

## New Books.

HORSE Shoe Robinson; The Infidel, (new and popular novels.) Irving's Miscellany, parts 1 and 2; Reynold's Cruize of the Potomac; Bishop Hopkins on the Church; Matthias and his Impostures; Brownlee's Letters; Barnes on the Acts, 2d vol.; Calmet's Dictionary; Alexander's Bible Dictionary; Malcom's do.; Edwards' Works; Memoirs of Hannah Moore; Union Bible Questions; Finney's Lectures on Revivals; Cobb's Miniature Lexicon; Flora's Interpreter; American Constitutions; Turner's Chemistry; Methodist & Village Hymns; Missouri Harmony, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE

ALSO—A good supply of Foolscap and Letter Paper, from $1 87 to $6 a ream.

*Sept.* 7.

## NOW ON HAND,

THREE first rate BAROUCHES. Also, one Stick GIG, one PEDLAR WAGON, one second hand SULKEY. Also, a variety of other Work that will soon be finished. The Work warranted of good materials and workmanship, and for sale low for cash, by

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

*Coach Makers.*

September 5, 1835. 53tf

## State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SPRING TERM, 1835.

Charles P. Mallett vs. John G. Flowers. } Original Attachment. Sheriff's return "Nothing to be found." James Gillespie summoned as Garnishee. Garnishment filed.

ON MOTION, *Ordered,* that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that the defendant John G. Flowers appear before the Superior Court of Law in and for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then to plead to issue, answer or demur, or final judgment will be entered against him by default, and the monies in the hands of the Garnishee condemned.

(From the Minutes.)

*Witness,* Henry W. Ayer, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D 1835.

HENRY W. AYER, C. S. C.

## MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will be resumed the second Monday in November, on the following branches:—

*Anatomy*—John E. Holbrook, M. D.
*Surgery*—John Wagner, M. D.
*Institutes and Practice of Medicine*—S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
*Physiology*—James Moultrie, Jr., M. D.
*Obstetrics*—Thomas G. Prioleau, M D.
*Chemistry*—Edmund Ravenel, M D.
*Materia Medica*—Henry R. Frost, M. D.
*Demonstrator of Anatomy*—Jno. Bellinger, M D.

Opportunities for Clinical instruction will be afforded at the Infirmary attached to the Institution, and the Marine Hospital and City Alms House, the Wards of which, by a *Resolution of the City Council,* are open to all Students of Medicine in the city.

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.

*Charleston, July* 30. 49-tN1

## NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership formerly subsisting between NORRIS PECK and HENRY P. PECK, both of Berlin, in the County of Hartford, under the firm of

**N. & H. P. PECK,**

was dissolved by mutual consent on the 6th day of July, instant, and the said HENRY P. PECK, is authorised to receive all company claims. Dated at Berlin, the 27th of July A. D. 1835.

NORRIS PECK,
HENRY P. PECK,

August 1, 1835. 53-tf.

## LAND AGENCY.

**WILLIAM CONNER,**

*GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,*

OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

*August* 15, 1835. 53-1y

## Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the Firm of G. & L. HURLBUTT; the business will be conducted at the store heretofore occupied by G. Hurlbutt.

GOOLD HURLBUTT,
LEVI HURLBUTT.

N. B.—All persons indebted to G. Hurlbutt are requested to settle the same without delay; and those having claims against him, will please present the same.

GOOLD HURLBUTT.

*Fayetteville, July* 10, 1835. 48tf.

## REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED to the Brick Store, one door West of Liberty Point, on Person Street.

***Auction and Commission Business***

attended to as usual.

Sept. 8, 1835. AMOS KIMBALL.

53-tf.

## TOBACCO.

**20** BOXES TOBACCO, (Fitzgerald Brand, Pittsylvania, Va.) a good article For sale by A. KIMBALL.

Sept. 8, 1835. 53-tf.

## NEW SPRING GOODS,

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

**Fancy and Staple**

## DRY GOODS,

***Hardware and Fine Cutlery,***

**HATS & SHOES,** fine & common,

***Crockery, Glass and China Ware.***

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } **WINES.**

Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W. I. and N O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } **TEAS,**
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

*April 28th,* 1835. 34 f

## Commission & Forwarding STORE.

M. R. WILLKINGS having retired from the concern of Willkings & Co., the business will be continued by the Subscribers, under the Firm of WILLKINGS & BELDEN, at the same Store, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets. They will pay personal attention to the forwarding of Goods to the interior, and receive Cotton and other Produce on Storage, which will be sold or shipped as directed.

EDW W WILLKINGS.
ROBERT C. BELDEN.

*August* 14. 50-3m.

## MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

**Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,**

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

## FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36tf.

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

**Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.**

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville, Hay Street, one door above Willkings & Co's Auction Store. His work will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than the prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin will be repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves

LEWIS KIDD.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1835. 39tf

## *Pianos for Sale.*

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES,** made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

*Fayetteville, April* 6, 1835.

## Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joins William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others.

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasboro'gh.

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the last mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber. C P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 51tf

## Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hart and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

*January* 9, 1835. 19tf.

## NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO MAN and two WOMEN—all young and likely. For information apply to Peter Stancel, Richmond Court House, N C.

August 29. 52-6w

## *Cape Fear Navigation Company.*

A DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per share on the Capital Stock, will be paid on the 1st September, at the Office of

GEO. McNEILL, *Treasurer.*

August 24, 1835. 51 f

## Lime.

**50** CASKS fresh Thomaston LIME, on board boat Post Boy, will be sold low on arrival.

AMOS KIMBALL.

*July* 7, 1835. 44 tf

## Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE